Index to Advertisements.

| Page Col. | | Page Col | |
|--|----|--|-----|
| Amusements Annusements In Announcements In Announcements In Announcements In Index I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I | ** | Hotels 9 Instruction 8 Instruction 9 Instruction 9 Marriages and Deaths 7 Miscellaneous 9 Ocean Steamers 9 Ocean Steamers 18 Ocean Steamers 19 Pianos 9 Public Notice 9 Fushic Notice 9 Sales by Auction 10 Sales by Auction 10 Sales by Auction 10 Sales by Auction 10 Sales by Auction 9 Sehool Agencies 8 Special Notices 7 Spring Resorts 9 Steamboats 5 Summer Hesorts 8 Summer Hesorts 8 | 2-1 |

Business Notices.

Dr. Hasbrouck makes a specialty of extracting tests without pain with gas. HARVARD BUILDING, 729 6TH-AVE., Cor. 424-st.

TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Postage prepaid by the Private Acts of the Postage stated.
CITY POSTAGE.—The law requires that a L-cent postage stamp be affixed to every copy of the Postly. Sunday or Serni-Weekly Tribune mailed for local delivery in New-York City. This postage must be paid by subscriber. Readers are better served by buying their Tribune from a newdetaler.

FOREIGN POSTAGE.—To all foreign countries (except Canala and Mexico), 4 cents a copy on The Sunday Tribune: 2 cents a copy on Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly. This postage must be paid by subscriber.

FEMITTANNES.—Remit by Postal Order, Express Order, Check, Draft, or Registered Letter, Cash or Postal Note, if sent in an unregistered letter, will be at the owner's risk.

Check Draft, or Registered Letter, Cash or Police Check Draft, or Registered Letter, will be at the Switz Strike.

OFFICE: OF THE TRIBUNE.—Main office of The Tribune 154 Nassan-st. New-York, Main untown office 1242 Erwadway. Address all correspondence simply "The Tribune." New-York.

New York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. SUNDAY, MARCH 24, 1895.

TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The Reichstag, amid great excitement, rejected a proposal to send birthday congratulations to Bismarck; President von Levetzow immediately resigned. === Ex-Consul Waller is reported to have been convicted by a French court-martial at Tamatave and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment for conspiring with the Hovas. = A new Spanish Ministry was formed, with Canovas del Castillo as President of the Council. - The Ailsa far outdistanced the Britannia in a race at Nice; both boats were disqualified, and the race will be sailed again. ... Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone arrived in London from the south of France.

Domestic.-The formation of a Conservative Spanish Cabinet makes Señor Muruaga's withdrawal from Washington a certainty. ==== The receivers of the Whiskey Trust resigned, but the court in Chicago continued General McNulta in office as the sole receiver of the concern. = Testimony before the Voorhees Investigating Committee at Trenton showed wholesale robbery of the State in the coal bills of the State House. Messrs Springer and Kilgore took the oath of office as judges of Indian Territory courts. Judge A. C. Smith, of the New-Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals, is dead.

City and Suburban.-Fifteen arrests were made of men indicted by the Grand Jury for violations of the Election laws. - The Mayor appointed Edwin Einstein a Dock Commissioner in place of J. Sergeant Crain. - Speakers were announced for the meeting in Cooper Union next Wednesday to protest against the Lexow Police bills. - Stocks were active and higher.

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Fair, but cloudy in the evening; warmer, brisk to high southerly winds. Temperature yesterday: Lowest, 33 degrees; highest, 51; average, 40%.

The fact that the Conservatives are in a minority in the Cortes cannot be regarded as constituting any obstacle to their leader, Senor Canovas, being intrusted by the Queen-Regent with the formation of an administration. For institutions are in force the possession of a legislative majority is considered as the indispensable preface to the construction of a Ministry, in Spain it is looked upon as a matter of minor importance; in fact, it is a mere afterthought. For the first step of the incoming Premier is invariably to dissolve the Chamber, to change the provincial Governors and officlass, and then to order a new general election. The latter invariably results in an overwhelming Ministerial majority, no matter how small the parliamentary following of the Premier may have been prior to his assumption of power.

Each fresh development in the investigation now going on at Trenton into the executive departments of the New-Jersey State government unearths a new device for robbing the taxpayers, and strengthens the conviction that the 'ring" politicians of that State worked with zeal and determination not to be outdone in ways that were dark and tricks that were vain by their compatriots of Tammany Hall. Indeed, the very thought of the ease with which the thefts were accomplished across the river must make the mouths of some of our own "statesmen" water and their eyes turn green with envy. Mr. Voorhees's committee went into the subject of coal bills and ventilating contracts, and were well rewarded. Enough "doctored" bills, falsified entries and "queer" contracts were brought to light to raise the hope that the State will soon be put to the expense of boarding several gentlemen clothed in stripes. The whole State House management over there seems to be fairly recking in fraud and permeated with corruption.

There are few statesmen who during the course of a long and eventful career bave managed to make so many enemies as Prince Bismarck. So long as he remained in office they were led by considerations of prudence to conceal their sentiments. But now that he is no longer in a position to make his power felt as in days of yore, they give free course to their bitterness against him. Rarely, however, has this animosity been displayed in a more displeasing light than when the Reichstag yesterday voted against the offer of good wishes to the ex-Chancellor on the occasion of his eightleth birthday, which is about to be celebrated as a popular festival. Prince Bismarck is an eld man, whose life is now rapidly drawing to a close, and the Imperial Parliament might safely have joined in the chorus of national congratulation without fear of political consequences. Its refusal to offer this testimony of goodwill to the man who, above all others, is responsible for its being called into existence can do no injury to him, but is bound to react against itself as a piece of mean and petty spite, unworthy of the Legislature of a great and glorious nation.

An old city landmark is about to be removed by the demolition of Niblo's Garden to make way for the erection of an office building; and at the conclusion of the performance of "My Aunt Bridget" yesterday evening the doors of the famous theatre were closed for the last time. On its boards Adelina Patti first made her debut in 1851 as a child of eight, and among other dramatic and operatic stars whose memories are associated with the place are the tragedian, Madame Rachel: Dion Boucleault, the Ravels and Madame Sontag. Although the building now about to be torn down was only erected in 1849, yet the theatre bearing the same name which until then occupied power of whatever they have to sell. Then, too,

selfish reasons are opposed to the good government of this city, with the appointment of Mr. Edwin Einstein to a membership of the Dock public at large as a hotbed of corruption, and by Tammany as one of the best feathered of the ches at our doors." many nests of the Wigwam. Mr. Einstein's acceptance of the office rendered vacant by the resignation of J. Sergeant Cram constitutes a guarantee to the people that the department will be subjected to much-needed and radical reform, and that from henceforth it will be administered not for the benefit of a dishonest gang of politicians, but in the interests of the community. And if any evidence were required as to his competence to fulfil these expectations on the part of his fellow-citizens, it could be obtained by a reference to the excellent work which he accomplished as Congressman in connection with the River and Harbor bills.

A QUEER BILL QUEERLY PASSED.

Dispatches from Albany describe a peculiar bill which is now in the hands of Governor Morton. It is a bill in the interest of a Maryland company possessing miscellaneous powers, and it is peculiar not only in respect to its provisions, but in respect also to its mode and rate of progress through the Legislature. The bill was drawn by Mr. Platt's lawyer, the track was cleared by Mr. Platt's servants in the Legislature, and Mr. Platt's son was soliciting the Governor's signature on Friday. He did not obtain it, and the other side of the case will be heard in the Executive Chamber this week. We are entirely willing to be convinced that this is a commendable measure, but it would be manifestly improper to assume that such is the case. The circumstance that the president of the company concerned is on Mr. Platt's bond for a very large amount does not necessarily prove that Mr. Platt's auxious interest in the bill is chiefly due to that fact, but of course that is a natural presumption and therefore the duty of determining its intrinsic character before approving it is recognized by the Governor, Far be it from us to say without full knowledge that it is a bad bill. We recommend nothing but a careful inquiry, with such executive action thereafter as the facts warrant.

But in the mean time, without regard to the possible merits of the bill, it is proper to say that it was put through the Legislature in an extremely objectionable manner. Surprise was generally manifested at the announcement that it had gone to the Governor, and members of the Assembly who are accustomed to watch legislation very closely do not understand how it could have been passed without their knowledge. To use a word which Democratic tactics have made as familiar as the practice which t describes is odious, the bill seems to have been "sneaked" through the Assembly. It has been in the Governor's hands once before, but was returned for amendment to the Senate. The proposed amendment was defeated, and it went to the Assembly, by which it was passed the same day, without observation, as members testify. This is an offensive sort of procedure. The new Constitution contains various provisions intended to prevent such methods, the welfare of the State forbids them, and public sentiment is affronted whenever they are employed.

Perhaps this is an excellent bill, which, if it becomes a law, will reflect much credit on Mr. Platt, his surety, his lawyer and his son. But if so, it is singular that they did not embrace the opportunity to commend it and themselves to public favor by making its merits universally whereas in most countries where parliamentary known. In that case especially it was a serious mistake further to allenate popular respect and goodwill by resorting to devices which are seldom employed except for an indecent purpose,

A RELIC OF THE MIDDLE AGES.

Administrative corruption is more conspicuous in Cuba than in any other portion of Spanish America. The island is not more immoral than the republics of the same blood, but it is under carpet-bag rule. The Cuban patronage is farmed out in Madrid systematically to Ministerial favorites, who either purchase their appointments outright or have obtained them under covenant to pay commissions to political rings. The officials are sent out from Spain to make money for themselves and to share the plunder with those who appoint them. Both the customs and ruption. Every administrative department is offices and sinecure clerkships; and every industribute to these mercenary adventurers.

There is the strongest circumstantial evidence of the accuracy of these statements, apart from the direct testimony of Cuban merchants and planters that they are constantly compelled to bribe officials. There is a startling discrepancy year after year between the statistical returns of exports shipped from the United States to the Spanish West Indies and the imports credited there as received from that source. This shows that there are large quantities of merchandise, which are either undervalued with the connivance of corrupt officials, or else smuggled into port. These illicit operations are so notorious that proposals have been made to various foreign syndicates for farming out the revenues at an advance of several millions above the ordinary receipts of the Government. The present tariff would yield a very large revenue if it were honestly administered on business principles. The officials are corrupt and incompe tent. The leakage amounts to several millions, which are shared by carpet-bag adventurers with confederates in Spain.

Every department of the administration is a money-making bureau. There are inspectors for all the great productive industries who have to be bribed to neglect their duty. There is a molety system, by which informers receive a portion of the fines imposed for technical irreg- it is to be noted that it is not in defence of the ularities in manifests; and this is employed to refined and spiritualized nude statue or paintembarrass importers and merchants and to ing, which needs no defence, but of the coarse force them to settle with venal officials. In- and brutal things put up to trade on low imternal taxation is most burdensome and oppressive, the cedula requirement affecting every taxpayer in the island; and the officials are empowered to increase or diminish rates at their discretion, and consequently have constant opportunities for making money. Whenever the match tax or the direct tax has been farmed the implication has been plain that officials formerly employed in collecting these dues have officials, clerks and informers are indifferent to the interests of the service. They are Spaniards, who have been forced to pay heavily for their commissions, and are in Cuba to make their fortunes by bribery and blackmail.

All these shameful conditions of the civil service have impaired the loyalty of Cuban taxpayers to the Mother Country. They are not only taxed from the beginning to the end of the year, but they are also forced to buy in a dear market, and thereby to reduce the purchasing

cipal stage. It has provided popular entertain- foreign garrison and naval establishment aban-Yorkers, and has played a not unimportant rôle tariff adapted to the requirements of commer-No fault can be found, save by those who for | if he be compelled by circumstances to conceal | his disloyalty to Spain. Mr. Whitney was a keen and accurate observer when he referred Board. The latter has long been regarded by the and added sententiously: "The thing is a relic "of the Middle Ages. It is a disgrace that it

A WHEELMAN'S PARADISE.

Not for many a day has there been made to the bicycling world-and how great a part of the whole world that is!-a suggestion as interesting and important as that which The Tribune offers on another page of this impression. It is more than a suggestion, indeed; it is practically an announcement. For there is scarcely room for the shadow of a doubt that the thing proposed will be done, and that speedily. Briefly stated, the plan is to convert the crest of the old Croton Aqueduct into a public bicycle road, As everybody knows, or should know, the old aqueduct extends from the reservoir in Central Park to the lower end of Croton Lake, away up among the Westchester County hills. It is a huge tube of masonry, lying just below the surface of the ground. Nothing can be built above it, of course, nor can the top of it be used as a road for general traffic; it would not be safe to subject it to such great pressure. But much of it has long been used as a footpath, and it could be used as a bicycle road, ten or twelve feet wide, with entire safety and propriety. Its gradient is only thirteen inches to the mile, descending from Croton Dam to High Bridge, so that, for wheeling purposes, it is substantially level. The cost of preparing it for use will be the merest trifle-a few fences to pull down and others to put up, some turf to scrape off and some gravel to put on here and there, and that is all; the various bleyeling clubs of this city and Westchester County ought to attend to that in a jiffy.

And then what a road the wheelmen of New-York will have! Brooklyn's Parkway path, fine as it is, will be nowhere. That is five miles long, straightaway, through a pleasant but level and by no means picturesque country. But this is forty miles, winding about amid the hills and dales of one of the loveliest regions the sun shines on. From High Bridge it runs along the crest of the hills, with the valley of the Harlem on the one hand and that of the Bronx on the other. Passing through Van Cortlandt Park, it turns to the west sharply and runs into Yenkers; and thence right up the river, high enough on the terrac-d shere to command a superb view of the Palisades and Tappan Zee, and even the Highlands, far to northward, it runs among the stately homes of Irvington and Tarrytown; and Sunnyside, Althorsford and Sleepy Hollow, rich with historic and romantic associations; and crosses the very road and stream where Ichabod Crane and the Headless Horseman set a pace which it has taken the crack safety readsters of the present day to beat. Then, passing through Sing Sing, high above the "State hotel," it reaches the valley of the Croton, and curves castward and northward, past Quaker Bridge and its stupendous dam, to the present Croton Dam, in the great gorge between

the hills of Kitchawan and Yorktown. There is scarcely another forty miles of road within a day's ride from New York so beautiful, so picturesque, so magniticent, as this. There is certainly none that, amid so varied a region of hills and valleys, runs at a waterlevel. No expenditure of wealth could provide for our legions of bicycle riders a finer course than this, which now lies practically ready for their use. A little interest, exertion and, perhaps, expense, on their part, and the formal assent of the city officials, are all that are needed. readily be obtained. Let the riders of the "silent steed" bestir themselves for the possession of a heritage more splendid than all their dreams, and the thing will be done. The opening of the present year's bicycling season should see the whole road, from the Harlem to the Croton, resplendent with the glitter of ten thousand whirling wheels.

THEATRICAL PANDERING.

The police authorities of New-York have too long rested inactive while a few amusement mongers have been appealing for patronage to the lowest instincts of the community by pa rading indecent exhibitions on the stage. Persons of clean minds and pure purpose have hesicivil services are tainted with venality and cor- tated to take note of this rising flood of impurity for fear their well-meant endeavors might overmanned; there are hundreds of unnecessary | advertise the unclean shows and spread their contaminating influence. So they have gone on | mulas, iry and interest in the island is forced to pay unchecked. When a ten-year-old child has been brought upon the stage for ten minutes in some harmless pantomime the guardians of the city morals have been most active to do their duty; but when women were posed in progressive stages of mulity in the effort to excite the glasses anxiously scanning the performances mob lest some peculiar outrage should make interference unavoidable. Encouraged by this complacency, managers have gone on making more shameless exhibitions until one of them at last has overstepped the bounds that even the police dare call artistic. He and his assistof misdemeanor.

The cry of "Art for art's sake!" has done about enough service for the devil, and decent people should learn not to be fooled by it. Those who use it as an excuse for insulting virtue and modesty are not fooled in the least. They use it or, indeed, wish, that those whose patronage they solicit shall be at all clouded in their understanding of what they go to see, 'The "art" which has to be defended as "art for art's sake" invariably has as its ideal a naked woman, and pulses that this excuse is made. It serves one quenters of his shows as unclean persons, whose company respectable people would wish to avoid. But for that, even the unclean-minded might not be drawn by his bait. The "art" whole argument between her employer and her to go up on her final concession to immodesty last rag to which she clung. Was it "art" they wanted to exhibit? No. It was just downright indecency. It was an attempt to draw a lowminded crowd to a half-deserted playhouse. It was not art for art's sake, but pandering to vile impulses for the sake of filthy gain.

This is not a pleasant subject. We should

the site had been in existence since 1828. Niblo's they are harassed and robbed by a governing rather shut our eyes and let evil works be done may therefore be said to have constituted for a class that neither knows nor cares anything in secret. It disgusts high-minded people to period of more than threescore years one of about the island. When an intelligent Cuban have to consider so repulsive an incident. The thinks of what might be done, if the scandalous ordinary rules of reticence concerning immoral ing a portion of that time, at any rate, its prin- abuses of administration were abolished, the manifestations prompt silence that the disease ment for several successive generations of New- doned, the civil service cut down one-half, the that it is necessary a few plain words be in their lives. It is therefore with a sentiment | cial union with the American market, and the | than now, when the subject has been brought of regret that we bid goodby to the famous old | friendliest relations with the United States pro- to the attention of the court, and the manager's moted with a view to ultimate annexation, he side at least is bound to come before the public becomes a revolutionist in his sympathies, even in his efforts to gather crowds. The whole "living picture" fad has been a craze for the unclean. Evil appetites have been kept excited by concession after concession to pruriency. to the brutality and ruffianism that holds Cuba, Perhaps the limit has been reached. It looks as if all but the extreme of indecency had ceased to attract and there would be no profit in the less brazen shows. Maybe the courts will draw the line at the worst exposures, and we shall be rid of this particular form of theatrical

FORMULAS AND BELIEFS.

The chapter relating to formulas and beliefs in Mr. Arthur J. Balfour's remarkable book, "The Foundations of Belief," is an acute analysis of a question that, almost more than any other, is up for discussion to-day in all the Churches. Conservative theology asserts, first, that the doctrines of Christianity are an immutable sacred deposit to be handed down in formulas from generation to generation; and, second, that all, of every age and race, who accept these formulas must of necessity believe

the same thing. Mr. Balfour dissents from both these propositions; and his dissent is all the more worthy of notice because the whole argument of his book is against materialism and in support of Christianity, which, he says, is "a development of Theism now more necessary than ever." shows that the explanatory formulas of all creeds in which men endeavor to enshrine the truth are continually being shattered and in some new shape made over again. The history of thought is an accumulation of abandoned explanations, a vast cemetery, in which every thrust of the shovel turns up some bone that once formed part of a living theory. This is especially true of theology, because of the rage for defining which characterizes it. If the mysteries which it thus strives to describe in words were not too vast for comprehension, they would he too narrow for man's spiritual needs. Therefore it follows that Christianity is constantly discarding its old formulas, not because it doubts, but because it believes more firmly than ever the truths which these formulas so imperfectly express. But even if formulas were immutable, it does

not follow that all those who accept them understand them to mean the same thing. It often happens that the formula cherished as divine is no more than the mould into which each age and race pours the content of its own thought concerning the mystery defined. Philosophically speaking, no human language can truly express belief, and no human belief is more than crude and clumsy caricature of the reality behind it. The assumption of formal logic and common usage, that words have a fixed meaning, is merely a convenient fiction; but on that fiction has been built the whole superstructure of mediaeval theology. No two friends of sympathetic tastes see exactly the same thing when they look upon a landscape. How, then, is it possible for the definitions of theology, or even of science, to produce in all men a perfect identity of belief So of the relation of belief o the reality behind it, and there is always a cality behind every belief, however crude. Outside of abstract self-evident propositions, there s no belief which is more than an approximation, no method which is free from flaw, and no result which is not tainted with error. If all this be true, it follows that the men, whether in the domain of religion or science, who claim perfection and immutability for the formulas by which they express their conception of truth, are egregiously in error. Their formulas are only words thrown at a mystery, as Matthew Arnold happily put it. They express no more than a dim consciousness that there is some The latter, there is every reason to believe, can thing beyond the reach of definition, which, lowever, it is both necessary and wise to reduce to some definitive formula, however imperfect

it may be. Does this seem to some to open up the floodgates of despair? To Mr. Balfour, on the other hand, it seems to furnish the truest foundation of faith, "What kind of a universe," he asks, would that be which we could understand? If it were intelligible by us, would it be credible? "If our reason could comprehend it, would it "not be too narrow for our needs? 'I believe "because it is impossible," may be a pious para-"dox. 'I disbelieve because it is simple,' com-"mends itself to me as an axiom." To the man who identifies religion with its formulas this train of thought may seem destructive of religion. But in reality it rescues all that is imperishable in it from the destruction that sooner or later must overtake all its explanatory for-

KEEP OFF THE GRASS.

Since the disposition of the Tilden library fund has been settled various suggestions have been made as to the site of the new building. Several persons have advocated Bryant Park, prurient interest of jaded roues and tickle the others the northern end of Central Park or some curiosity of youth, the police have gathered in other open space belonging to the city. The the standing-room spaces with powerful opera first thing that occurs to many persons whenever any land is needed for a public building and trembling like sympathetic soldiers before a | is to confiscate some of the city's park land. The prevalent idea seems to be that any open space is waste space, and that it is a shame for grass and trees to occupy land upon which a building could stand. Parks are considered luxuries which it may be well enough to have, but there are a great many things worth more ants have been arrested and held on a charge to the city, and therefore we have the ugly Postoffice and the Tweed Courthouse in City Hall Park, with the threat of a municipal building to occupy what remains of it; we have St. John's Park wiped out altogether, a big slice cut off the Battery to accommodate the elevated railroad, the Museum of Art in Central Park, and reputo blind silly people, and have no expectation, table chizens standing to grab every other piece of public ground for any special purpose from a trotting course to a cathedral. Now the fact is that there are not enough

open spaces in the compactly built portions of this city. These spaces are needed more to-day than they ever were, and the need for them will be more urgent as population grows and as the city is filled up with overtopping structures. A great library would be a valuable possession for the city, but it would be a shame to have purpose to the purveyor of indecency. It makes another equally valuable possession destroyed thoughtless people forget to regard the fre- to make room for it. These open spaces are quite as useful to the bodily well-being of the community as hospitals, a pure water supply or a good sewage system. They are just as essential to the moral and intellectual health of the out the receipts have been largely increased, and ideals of the manager arraigned yesterday are community as are museums, art galleries, libraillustrated by his treatment of a model. He did ries, colleges or churches. It needs no argunot talk to her about artistic ideals or tell her ment to demonstrate this, and it is strange that been corruptly influenced. The majority of the whether she was to be Venus or Psyche. The public-spirited men often take extremely narrow views, and consider the matters in which was, how little clothing she could be induced to they have a personal interest of such imporwear in public, and when the curtain was about tance that everything must get out of the way. Thoughtful men and women who have made a those about her attempted to snatch away the study of the matter are asking for more parks in thickly built districts of the city. The Legislature has authorized the use of a million dollars a year to pull down buildings in order to get more open spaces, and yet in the face of this men are always to be found-and men of average intelligence, too-who do not scruple to ad vocate the covering over with brick and mortar recently introduced a bill in Parliament to regu-

the city. These raids on our parks are so frequent and energetic that a society ought to be organized for their protection. Of course it is the official duty of the Park Board to stand between every open space and all threats of invasion or injury, and it is to be hoped that the Park Commissioners will be on the alert to organize public sentiment against this new attack if it should become formidable. The first resolution passed by the present Board was to the effect that the city just now needs no more park land. This is, to say the least, a debatable proposition, and we are not aware that any member of the Board has ever devoted himself to a study of this matter, and an offhand opinion in such a complicated problem has no special value. But even if it is true that we need no more public grounds, we need to hold very fast to every foot we already own.

The suggestion has been made a number of times in The Tribune's series of public school articles that it would be greatly to the advantage of both teachers and pupils if the streets adjacent to schoolhouses were covered with asphalt. The merits of this suggestion are evident at a glance, and the matter is worthy of the attention of Public Works Commissioner Brookfield. It would be an easy and not an expensive matter to put down asphalt pavements in front of all our schoolhouses. The relief to the nerves of children

and teachers would be immense.

Keep off the grass!

It has long been known to students of Oriental lore that the Mahometan Church stands just in as great need of reformation as did that of the Christians in the Middle Ages. Many of the customs, doctrines and alleged sanctions which the Western World is accustomed to regard as part and parcel of the Creed of the Prophet are merely abuses that have gradually been allowed to creep up around the parent stem of the faith, until sight has almost been lost of many of its earliest and best precepts. Under the circumstances it is satisfactory to learn that a committee of learned Mahometans has been formed at Cairo, the intellectual centre par excellence of the Mussulman Church, for the express purpose of abolishing practices and customs that are not in accord with the Koran. A long list of these abuses has been drawn up, and among other features which it is proposed to dispense with in future is the self-torture of the fakirs and dervishes, while particular pains are to be taken to prohibit Mahometan women from dancing, as entirely contrary to the rules laid down by the Prophet.

Among the many interesting developments of the war now raging in China is the organization by the Japanese Government of a corps of military chaplains of the Buddhist and Shinto faiths, to accompany the troops into the field, where their principal duty is to pray for the souls of the departed and to attend to the burial service This is the first time in the history of any Asiatic nation that invading armier have been provided with "sky pilots."

Materialism in France is confined for the mo part to the great cities, while in the rural districts the people remain as fervent believers in Christianity as in those days when France reeived from the Vatican the title of "the eldest haughter of the Church." It is easy to understand, therefore, that the project for the celebration next year of the fourteenth centenary of the conversion of France to that faith is receiving widespread attention and promises of participation. It lids fair to become in every sense of the word a national festival, and it is understood that the Government has promised to take a leading role in the ceremonies which are to commemorate in the historic Cathedral of Rheims the baptism of King Clovis and his warriors by

The anti-tobacco zealot still exists, separately and in societies, but he remains in a minority and will doubtless continue to do so until some mysterious change is effected in the constitution of the race. Rescripts and fragments in which his faith is imaged and the lesson of his creed imparted occasionally float into circulation, but they are generally made into spills to light pipes with and so pass out of record. Of late one of his number, writing in an English medical paper, takes cognizance of the Pope's addiction to rappee, and thinks it is in some way connected with his occasional tendency to syncopate. His fourscore and upward of years would account better for such a visitation now and then, not unusual in like conditions among pontiffs or other people The Holy Father has very likely taken snuff since the treaty of Campo Formio and the battle of Wagram without being in the least degree the worse for it. If he has ever found Pandora at the bottom of his aromatic and jewelled box, he has said nothing about it, and that sprite of many ills has nowhere appeared in his encyclicals. In like manner Bismarck's long porcelain pipe comes in for a passing comment of adverse implication, as if but for its constant operation as a depressant throughout his career instead of merely unifying Germany he would have made one of Europe and Asia, annexing Li Hung Chang and reconstructing the Confucian Pandects. But the fact is that his pipe, though capacious and sometimes in the earlier days a trifle overworked, has not stood in the way of his doing all that it was appointed to him to do. The pillar of smoke in which he was wont to move gave token of the pillar of fire within it, both of them signs of deliverance to the Fatherland. Of old age, he now says that its chief burden is in the restriction of his ration of the weed; but he is not entirely deprived of it, and does not bid fair to be, no matter how many anti-tobacco scribes write to British medical journals about his

decided to place the inspectors of his department in uniform. This is a sensible and proper thing to do. A uniformed inspector will be endowed with additional authority and dignity, and when he has visited a building in process of erection the contractor will be unable to say that he has never seen an inspector. Then, too, with a uniformed force it will be virtually impossible for any unauthorized person to personate an inspector. The Building Commissioner Bush, of Brooklyn, has authorized person to personate an inspector. The advantages of Mr. Bush's proposal far outweigh any disadvantages that may exist, though it is natural to expect some of the inspectors to demur. But then policemen protested vigorously when it was first proposed to uniform them.

Formosa, which Japan will claim and probably get as a part of her war indemnity, lies about 100 miles off the Chinese coast, between the 20th and 21st degrees of latitude, almost within hailing distance of the cities of Canton, Amoy and Tuctan, and will be surrendered by China with more reluctance than any amount of money she is obliged to pay over. The island is about 400 miles long and fifty wide, inhabited by a mixture of races, some of them not yet emerged from their primal barbarism, and if Japan gets it her first duty will be to give it a civilized administration and bring its wrangling tribes into subjection, which the Chinese have never been able to do. It is in the main a mountainous and rugged territory, not very fertile nor otherwise valuable, but is of great strategic importance, lying between the China and Eastern seas, and will give important naval advantage to the country that possesses it. France has interests in those regions, and may have something to say about the transfer, and perhaps other countries will be represented in the discussion. But Japan has earned it; it is important to her, and she will probably get it.

The private carrying of pistols in England appears to have reached the proportions of a menace and a nuisance, and Lord Carmarthen

of the few green spaces still left to the people of late the conditions under which that dangerous instrument may be sold, and define those under which it may be carried. The object of the bill was to keep it out of the hands of roughs and minors, and in a general way to discourage the practice, except where it was manifestly necessary. It provides that the vender must take out a license, and that the pistols must be consecutively numbered, so that they can be at any time identified. The buyer's name must be registered, and he must not be a convict or a ticketof-leave mar, or under eighteen years of age. It contains other rather stringent interdictions, showing that the abuse which it sought to rectify had grown into considerable proportions, but for some reason i did not pass, the Home Secretary stating that the Government strongly objected to certain of its provisions An unregistered British rough with an unlicensed "bulldog" in his pocket is as terrible in object as a Tammany district let der similarly heeled, and it is no wonder that Britannia puts forth an effort for his disarmament. Our owt statutes regulating the carriage of this sort of artillery are adequate, but have not always beet well enforced, otherwise some of the murcerers which the Democrats have lifted into power would have lost their chance of establishing a rejutation.

PERSONAL.

Some one once said of Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia, that he lved to prove by his own experince the needlessess of an overcoat or an umbrella. This lends a sad interest to the fact that he caught the cold hat caused his death by going out on a raw cole day without an overcoat. The utility of the overcoat is thus vindicated by the sacrifice of a brillant man's life.

Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago, will probably be appointed to clean the streets of the Nineteenth Ward of Chicago, in which Hull House

In his reminiscenes of the Crimea in 1854, General Sir Evelyn Wood tells a story of a fighting General who during a conflict was seen wherever cullets fell most thickly. When not visible his was heard encouraging his men with "a ocabulary borrowet from 'the army in Flanders," " which Sir Eveya says will not bear repetition. "Years after he vas appointed to the Aldershot ommand, and Her Majesty happened to ask, 'Has the new General yet taken up his command? Yes, Your Majesty, was the apt reply, he swore him-self in yesterday."

Andrew J. Houston, of Pallas, Tex., a son of Gen eral "Sam" Houston, has presented to the city of Cincinnati the dagger with Santa Ana surrendered to General Houston at the battle of San Jacinto.

A correspondent of "Th St. Louis Globe-Demo says that George V. McMillion, of Friare Hill, W. Va., has had several offers from museum managers and one or two from scientific societies to appear in public and dispay his wonderful feats of memory. He is about forty years old, and has the gift of remembrance conderfully developed, He remembers everything he ever knew or read, and can perform the most renarkable feats. He can, off-hand, recite the names birthdays, hour of death, majorities and the closes details of the lives of all the Presidents in regular order; can name all the horses in his neighborhood; an recite poems of ,000 words without missing a word; can re details of every visit he has made in his life; can name all the people he has met h two weeks, and every word every one of them said to him, can quote chapter after chapter of the Bible, and has a like penchant for repeating history. He is hardly human in many respects, sleeping in the woods and often going for weeks without washing his face. One of nis most interesting feats is the repetition of every his most interesting feats is the repetition of every word of a marriage ceremony which he heard when he was twenty-one, and which united a girl who was his sweetheart to another man. It is safe that this ceremony was the first thing he ever tried to remember, and that the circumstances surrounding it are the cause for his pecular habits, having been a very promising sound man before this girl litted him. Since then he has given no attention to his personal appearance and cares for nothing but reading and remembering things.

THE TALK OF THE DAY

There is the succulent peanut. May be you think it doesn't piay a large part of the industrial stage, but if you do, you are mistaken. The yearly pro-duction of peanuts in this country is about 85,000,000 pounds, Virginia, Georgia Tennessee and North Carolina harvesting the most in the order named. But, after all, the Americas crop of peanuts is small compared with that of Afrea, which in 1892 shipped 400,000,000 pounds of peanus to Europe.

To be Sure!-Gaggs-Wha's the matter? You look Waggs-Well, that's the way I feel. I've just lost

a thousand dollars in a balness deal.
Gaggs-Oh, cheer up, oh fellow, and take things as they come.
Waggs-Great Scott, mail Any fool can take things as they come. What I find it hard to do is to part with things as they

In the latest official reprt concerning the Mont-de-Piété, or Government pawnbroking establishment, it was shown hat on an average 350,000 watches are pawned annually. Of these it is reckel that a out 5,000 hadbeen stole*, and only could be traced to the robers, and restored to their owners. It is shown also that the stolen watches do not remain long in thehands of the thleves, but are pawned within from one to eight days; only one watch was taken to the Mont-de-Piete one year after it had been stoler.

A Neat Housekeeper.-fedler-1'm selling the new patent bedroom nre-escaps, light, portable, quickly diented—
Bilkins-Don't want it Wouldn't be of any use.
But, sir, you may late a fire at any time.

"Suppose we should? Suppose I should buy that thing and take it home. The first time my wife went to setting things to rights, she'd put that contrivance into some quercorner where it couldn't be found in seventeen hsura."—(New-York Weekly.

The apparatus invented by N. S. Amstutz, of Cleveland, Ohio, by means of which he transmis a picture over an ordinary tdegraph wire, has been referred to in The Tribine scently, but the speci-mens of work reproduced in these columns represent his earlier attempts rather than the latest. In fact, it is impossible to show, in a paper printed on a fast press, the beautiful effects which Mr Amstutz now secures, because the lines composing the picture registered on the improved receiving instrument are too cose together. But our progressive weekly comemporary, "Electricity," has been able to exhibit the advances which the in-ventor has made a this art, and those who are carlous in regard o the matter are referred to the issue of that publication, dated February 20, 1896, for further inforgation.

A writer in 'The Washington Star" says that largest an most complete medical library in the world is th collection of medical works located in the Army ledical Museum, in that city, under the care of th surgeon-general's office of the War Department ad the immediate supervision of Dr. John S. Billigs, U. S. A. It may also be said that the cardindex system of medical publications used by the brary is the most thorough and pracindex of medical works in the wa The library ow includes about 112,000 bound volumes and abut 150,000 pamphlets. It is estimated that this coletion comprises three-fourths of the medical litesture of the world, and at least ninetenths of the medical literature which has been published wihin the last ten years.

Precept ad Example.—Scene: A Sunday School.
Johnnie—I sy. Miss Jones, I know now why you
didn't wangme to rob bird nests last spring.
Miss Jone (with an oriole in her hat)—Why was
it, Johnnie azing with admiring eyes at the hat)—
'Cause youwanted the birds to grow big enough to
wear 'em.—Kate Field's Washington.

"The Boson Budget" tells the story of a clergyman who ent for a plumber to repair the steam boiler of is house. "The plumber came," said the clergyian, "and proved to be a burly Irishman, twinking all over, from the soles of his feet to the topof his carrot pate. I sent him downstairs, andin my study, just over the boiler, by the way, taited the result of his investigations. In about ta minutes he reappeared, looking somewhat distribed. 'Ir this the place where ye sits and wrolte?' said he. 'It is,' said I. 'Then,' said he, 'ye mr thank God ye wasn't blown to h-And," conjuded the doctor, "I told him I agreed with him I more ways than one."

Not Scare, Either.—Miss Princeless—You're a great love of books, aren't you? Miss Nolenabber—Why shouldn't I be? Books have titlespou know.—(Roxbury (Mass.) Gazette.